THE COUNTY CLERK.

CHARGES BY THE BAR ASSOCIATION. MR. GUMBLETON ACCUSED OF EXACTING ILLEGAL FEES AND OTHERWISE VIOLATING THE LAW-A DEARING TO BE HAD BEFORE THE GOVERNOR

FEBRUARY 10. The Committee of the Bar Association has presented charges to Governor Robinson against County Clerk Gumbleton, of New-York, and Governor has ordered the accused to show cause, in writing on February 10, why he should not be removed from office. In a letter to the Hon. W. M. Evarts, as president of the Bar Association, Mr. Gumbleton protests against the actions of the Committee. He declares that the members are his political enemies, and that their aim is plunder through the capture of several important offices.

THE CHARGES PRESENTED. FXACTION OF ILL GAL TEES AND DISOREDIENCE OF THE LAWS-MR. GUMBLETON SUMMONED TO

ANSWER ON FEBRUARY 10. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNEA Albany, Jan. 29 .- Artemus H. Holmes, one of the members of the committee of the New-York Bar Association, now sugaged in investigating the over charges for services in the offices of the County Offices of New-York, appeared before Governo Robinson last night, and preferred charges against County Clerk Gumbleton. The charges make a very voluminous document, but their committee in their late report to the Bar Association of the way public business is done in the offices of the County Clerk, the Register and the Sheriff. The courges of exacting illegal fees and of disabedience to State laws requiring the keeping of certain books the exaction of illeral ters, the names of the persons sufferreg from the exaction being stated. The County Clerk is also charged with refusing to display his books to citizens desiring to see them as required by law. Four of the charges against Mr. Gumbleton are respecting

Governor Robinson glanced over the papers hurriedly, and satisfied himself of the fact that they were of a suffitice of them. He then issued an order to County Clerk Gumbleton to appear before him, to make answer to the charges on Monday, February 10. A copy of the charges was then sent to Mr. Guntheton.

The Governor has not yet received any reply from Register Loow to the request that he make oath, before February 1, to certain assertions made in his answer to the complaint of the Bar Association against him of having exacted illegal fees.

MR. GUMBLETON'S PROTEST.

HE APPEALS TO MR. EVARTS, AS PRESIDENT OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION, AGAINST THE ACTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE-PLUNDER BE DECLARES TO BE THE AIM OF THE INVESTIGATION.

The following letter was sent yesterday by County Clerk Gumbleton to the Hon, William M. Evarts, as president of the Bar Association. Mr. Gambleton reviews the actions of the committee, and declares that the avowed aim of its members is to capture several important offices which they could obtain in no other

COUSTY CLERK'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1879.

DEAR SIR: You are aware that proceedings in the Supreme Court were instituted against me by a committee of your association, composed of Messrs. MacLean, Knox, Lord, Holmes and Bush, to compel me, under the laws of 1847, chapter 432, sections 9 and 10, to turn over the records of my office to them for their in-pection and examination. Of the muny reasons which these gentlemen have given me to doubt their fair dealing in the premises, it is sufficient to call your attention to three strong objections against affording them any facilitles other than those which the law strictly requires; I. Its members have been selected exclusively from ranks of my political enemies.

II. It is not in any sense a committee of investigation. but an irresponsible star chamber inquisition.

III. Its avowed aim is plunder through the capture of several important offices to which neither they them

selves, nor their niders and abettors, could ever be elected by the people.

In the first place, the principle of minority representa-

tion, which lies at the basis of all honest investi, gation, is ignored utterly in the formation of your com-It cannot be pretended that there are no members of the Bar Association who are personally and politically my friends. Many of your most estimable and distinguished members are my friends in both the relations named. Indeed, some of them were present at the sparsely-attended meeting when your committee was appointed, and they vainly attempted to make the investigation a little less one-sided than the young lawyers who were running the Association that night would allow it to be. The evidence of perfect pre-arrangement of the unseen influence of some fine Roman hand pulling

At the next meeting it was dropped, and thus Messys. MacLean & to, were clothed with dangerous, revenge-ful and extraordinary powers, so far as your association possessed or could delegate such powers to a committee. This engine for mischler wasput to motion for the benefit of some body whose hand was well concealed, but whose intrigue and finesse are so clever as to direct general suspicion to a certain gentieman well versed in such ways, as the real author of the inquisition. The clook of the profession is thrown around the fuguisition, and the name of the Bar Association is used to label it with respectability.

with respectability.

I believe that the great body of lawyers of New-York, and the majority of the members of your association, would condemn the movement if they were acquainted with the motives and conduct of those who have begun and are pursaing it. The inquisition of your committee has degenerated into a desperate struggle to secure at all bazards my removal from office. While the question at issue be ween us was brought into the court by them, and is there pending for decision, they remewed their application for another mandamus to enforce the same alleged right which was aiready pending for decision. No comment is needed to characterize the motive of this museemly hasie. It is perfectly transparent. Within almeity days the whole question will be settled by the court of list resort; but these ninety days are preclous time to your committee, for they consume more than one-fourth of the remainder of my term of office, and thus materially lessen the attractive personal results which they may perhaps look for as the outcome of the inquisition. But the occurrences for the past few days in and about my office have been so decogaiory to the dignity of your association as represented by your committee, and so utterly wanting in lair dealing with me, that I am determined to call your attention to them, and to remonstrate with you, as President of the Bar Association, against their continuance.

On last Saturday Mr. MacLean came to my office with

On last Saturday Mr. MacLean came to my office with On last Saturday Mr. MucLean came to my office with another lawyer, to whom he declared that I kept no docket entry of the moneys deposited with not to dis-charge mechanics' hers. An examination of the dockets was made by MacLean and his friend, and the charge of the former was found to be untrue. The records, in every instance, refuted your committeeman's accu-

was made by MacLean and his friend, and the charge of the former was found to be ustrue. The records, in every instance, refuted your committeeman's accusations.

Without detailing at length the inconvenience to which I have been subjected, I will confine myself to a referetuce to the visit of one young lawyer and the interview which took place between us. He came to examine the records of the fees received by me. He told me he had been asked by one of your committee to come here and flud out if I kept any such book or books, and if I did not to make an affidavit to that effect. He agreed to come, but refused to make any affidavit on the subject. He claimed to be a particular friend of the committee. He informed me that he was at church on Sanday last, and there met one of the sand committee. He informed me that he was at church on Sanday last, and there met one of the sand committee. He informed me that he was at church on Sanday last, and there met one of the sand committee men; the latter then and there urged him to come and find out all he could to my detriment. The gentieman, perhaps scandalized by such proposals in the house of prayer, asked his petitioner; "What good am I to get out of tis! What does it concern me about Mr. Gumbleton and his fees!" "When we get rid of Gumbleton," was the significent reply, "there will be quite an amount of patronge to distribute. The gentieman examined some of my records, and left the effice expressing himself per ectly satisfied.

Would you let me ask you whether that member of your chimbittee who thus spoke was not transe noting the authority with which he is clothed when he mentioned to patronage of my office as a tempting consideration to my office, would it not be a lattle braver to let the thing be understood by the publice—a little honester to put it on its true grounds!

I commend a hitch investigation nearer home. The moral atmosphere of the Bar Association should be cleared of all patronage-hunters. Patronage was the study of the Bar Association when he of the

Very respectfully yours,
Henry A. Gumeleton, County Clerk.
The Hon. William M. Evarts, President Bar Association, New York.

ARRESTS FOR VIOLATING THE ELECTION LAW,

New-Orleans, Jan. 29 .- United States Marshal Wharton continues making arrests, in various parishes, of men against whom true bills have been found by the United States Grand Jury for violation of the election laws. The steamer Bart Able is expected and is therefore a very important aid to the revenue bere to-night with twenty-nine prisoners, in change of Chicago.

a Deputy Marshal. It is stated that 100 will arrive in the next few days.

TRIBUTES TO BAYARD TAYLOR.

THE GOETHE CLUB MEMORIAL MEETING. ADDRESSES BY PARKE GODWIN, THE REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, E. C. STEDMAN, THE REV. DR.

OSGOOD AND OTHERS. The Goethe Club paid its memorial tribute to Baya d Taylor last evening, at Steck's Hall, No. 11 East Fourteenth-st. Every seat in the cheerful auditorium was occupied. Among those present were Parke Godwin, vice-president of the club, who presided, O. B. Frethingnam, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund C. Stedman, Willam Winter, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, General James Grant Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. John Elderkin, tae Rev. Wm. T. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Sandford R. Gifford, Mrs. Wallace, Miss McCullocu, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Avery, Miss Augusta Larned, Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Carpenter, Mrs Sophie Mapes Tolles, Mr. and Mrs. Riebard H. Stoddard, Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, Moritz Grossman, Mr. and Mrs. Putnam. The walls were tastefully draped, and a fine bust of Bayard Taylor was

placed on a pedestal in front of the platform. Parke Godwin, in opening the meeting, said it seemed only a brief time since the club had assembled to congratulate its honorary member, Bayard Taylor, on an appointment watch did honor alike to the Government and to the recipient, and to speed him on his way to one of the most brilliant courts of Europe, "There was present then" he said, "the foremost poet, publicist and citizen of the country, rendering tribute to a brother post. Bryant is no more. His venerable form has disarpeared; no more can wisdom be drunk from nature is of a similar character to that revealed by the his Actic lips. Taylor, too, is dead. But the two poets are not weally with the dead; that which remains time will a unesemorate and embalm; their noble fame has now become immortal. It is again my doty to speak as a lew mouths before; this time not to Bayard Taylor, but of hun. They who have read his poetry will mour are repeated; over thirty instances are given of that so exaberant a foundam should have failed; they who have read his history will mourn that so pure as example is no more-Bayard Taylor's friends will mourn for that friendly grasp, that cheery voice, tout ready sympathy, so characteristic that will never be felt again. He was not a man of the biguest order of genus; not one of the few like Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, Milton, Goethe; nor one ciently grave nature to warrant his taking official nohigh, vigorous, I may 8it No exceptional talent, consecrated to noble aims. His writthe charges, on Monday, February 10. A copy of the charges was then sent to Mr. Gumileton. In writing the charges was then sent to Mr. Gumileton. He wrote only what he thought and felt. He never affected a sentiment or a style. He used his powers for the utmost good as he saw it."

At the close of his speech Mr. Godwin said letters of regret had been received from Pesident Hayes, Secretary Evarts, Dr. Oliver Wendell Ho'mes, Whitelaw Reid, George William Cortis, President Andrew D. White of Cornell, the Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, John Bige ow and Colonel Thomas W. Higginson. The latter suggested that the club should present Bayard Taylor's translation of "Faust" to the library in Welmar, Goethe's home, as he had noticed that the translation was absent from the library shelves. The Rev. O. B. Froteingiam was introduced and said: "It is a remarkable coincidence that two chibs so unlike in purcoses as the Century Cuib and the Goethe Ciub, should have brought in the space of a few months tributes o regret to two men, the most distinguished in American letters, Wilham Cullen Bryant and Bayard Taylor, Of the Goethe Club. Mr. Taylor was never an active member, because he was a very busy man in d had no time for the labor membership imposed. Bayard Taylor was preëminently a man of letters, His warnest friends through life were interary men. Books were his refuge, his occupation and bis delight. He was not ambitious of power, wealth or fame excent is these watescentred in letters. His reputation is that of a traveller, and yet he never forgot for a moment, wherever he went, that he was a mon of letters, and that what he saw was to be reproduced with accuracy of observation, perfect sympathy and smeerity. Many years ago, when living in abother city, Bayard Taylor came there to lecture on Moseaw. I said to him, 'You have a large andlence, Mr. Thylor, 'Yes,' he replied, 'the people like to see the min who wanked across the Continent, but they don't care for the lecture.' present Bayard Taylor's translation of "Faust" to the have a large audience, Mr. Tay or," 'Yes,' he replied, 'the people like to see the min who wanked across the Continent, but they don't care for the lecture,' A ter the audience had hung upon his dips, carmed by the simplicity of his delivery and the xeellence of his discourse. I said to him, 'Your act in lecturing is just like that of Frederick Church's to painting.' I told him how, recently, in Church's studio, I saw the painter at work upon his 'Magara.' There were no sketches before him to work from. He dio, I saw the painter at work upon his 'Nagam.'
There were no sketches before aim to work from. He
had it all in the retina of his eye, and was putting
it upon calves exactly as the eye had registered
it. This was not the method of genius: it
was a piece of copying. 'That's it,' said Mr. Iaylor.
'The way to do, as to put down everything you see.'
His writings were the product of a consclentious talent
and an indomitable perseverance. In the translation
of the second part of 'Faust,' we have one example of
this. Had be been aiming at money or fame, he would
days stopped with the first part. But he felt that the
crities had not done justice to Goethe's crowning work.
He would not stop short of a symmetrical whole.
He loved his craft. He made a study of the literary
term in all its phases. One of the most touching
irrhuters to Bayord Taylor was made by the
printers of Leingie. They knew be had been
a crint-r'-boy, so while the Emperor and princes and
seholars were off ring their tributes in Berlin, the printers of Leipeic get together, and to my mind theirs was
the dearest and swestest tribute of all. As a writer
Byrnto Taylor touched all sides of his art and of life.
He was a press of himanity. His loss is severe, irrevothe wires from behind, was too apparent to render remodistrances of any avail.

In the second place, who ever heard of a committee of
investigation which was not required to report back to
the body that cristed it. True, one of the resolutions
adopted at your first meeting provided for such a relike was a press of hubanity. His loss is severe, irreveable. He was one of the men least to be
spared, not because he was a remarkable
genins, but because on the highest plane of leiters he
displayed all the determination of a man of business.

His death was negariare, a bitter disappediment, a

genius, but because on the highest plane of leiters he displayed hil the deprimination of a man of business. His death was nemature, a britter disappointment, a mister past flity, with a constitution of from and seemed built for a man to last a century."

Edmund C. Stedman, one of Mr. Taylor's poet friends, said: "Art never seems so long and 'time so fleeting as to author, artist and poet, appointed to hive during the stolid, material growth of a great city like our own it is part of their task to make easy paths for their successors of a more lavored time. This necessity has brought them closer tagether. When Bayard Taylor died we said the lights were going out, that it was growing dark and lone-some. He was so alive and so earnest among us that we felt be caud not be spared. Bayard Taylor, least of all, had patience we is despondency. He believed that in the infinitude of life there was no waste. It is difficult to classify the genius of such a nature. He had successes of a kind which often wahs spon mere talent, and these often imbeded his progress. Few poets would have excelled him if he had restricted himself to song alone. Before he could do the work he longed to do he was forced to row the straw to make his britchs. It seemed as if the time was nearing when he could sit down to the cheristicd work of his life. I believe that if he had lived he would have produced works establishing the gen us I claim for him. If he did not live to tome a great master, he was, nevertheless, the great est of pupils."

The Rev. Horace N. Powers, of Bridgeport, sent a poem which was read by the Rev. Dr. Oscood. The hatter said that Mr. Powers believed that Bayard Taylor was a man of great genius, and that his last poem, "Deukandou," had the promise of immertal fame. General Junes Grant Wilson made a few remarks, and read the poem, "Say not the poet dies," spectability, eve that the great body of lawyers of New-York,

"Say not the poet dies, Though in the dust he lies." The Rev. William T. Clarke made a few remarks in conclusion, declaring that Bayard Taylor had imparted an amense influence and impulse to the time in which he lived.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

FAILURES IN THIS CITY.

The temporary suspension of Randall H. Foote, of No. 70 Broadway, the originator of the "put and call" system, is aunounced. The "bull" movement of the last two months brought heavy losses upon bim; he has paid out about \$2,000 a day for the last ten days. until he was forced to suspend. He said yesterday that his suspension was only temporary, and he hoped to have matters adjusted in a short time, as the habilities were only \$6,000, mainly on stocks, for he had paid all the privile cos.

the privileges.

The schedules of Hermann Brook, a commission merchant of No. 51 New-st., state his habilities at \$117.

600 11, and his assets at \$32.625. The schedules of Henry Zeitner, a prewer in On- undred-and-seventiath-st., give his liabilities at \$155.957 41, and his assets at \$15,191 36.

FAILURES AT OGDENSBURG. OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 29.-James L. Ives, grocer, and D. & A. McGruer, dry goods and mil-linery, of this city, failed to-may. Their liabilities or assets are not yet known. BANKRUPTS CHARGED WITH PRAUD.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—A Louisville, Ky., dispatch says; About a month ago the firm of Sabel & Lazarus, doing an extensive nide and fur business, made an as-signment, their liabilities being \$50,000, and assets

\$8,000. At the time a was the general opinion that the shrinkage o values compelled them to succumb. Yes surinkage of values compensed them to successor. Its terday P. Sabel was arrested upon a requisition from Missouri clier ing that he purchased a large quantity of goods from a S. Louis lim, and before the goods were surpred sold the same for each. Upon being them before Judge Jackson for identification, the latter, upon begging the evidence, discharged non-from custody. It a not yet known what further steps will be taken by the

A RECEIVER FOR MEMPHIS.

Мемриів, Тепп., Jan. 28.-This afternoon a bill was it ed in the United States Court by Jno. W Garrent & Sons and other holders of Memphis bonds receiver for the city in conformity with the law passed by he Tennessee Lecislature in 1877, and to provide for the payment of the debts of the city out of her assets and that I want the achiene of a repeal of the city char ter now threatened by legislative action.

BACK TAXES IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 .- The Appellate Court this afternoon decided that the act of 1877, providing for the collection of back taxes is valid, thereby affirm. ing the decision of Judge Loomis. This decision tovolves from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 taxes due the city, SOUTH CAROLINA FRAUD.

CHARLESTON, HOME OF THE "KISS-JOKES." ONE WEER'S INVESTIGATION BY THE TELLER COM-MITTEE - A PLAIN STORY OF THE METHODS WHICH WON.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 27 .- The Teller Investigating Committee have now completed a week's work in this city. Their sessions have been continuous since Tuesday, and the "grinding of the outrage mill," as the Southern press is facetiously pleased to term it, has lasted daily from 9 a. m. till 6 p. m. The committee grow aweary of the same sad tale of murder, tyranny. intimidation and fraud, but the Republican portion of it are well satisfied with the incontestable evidence they have obtained. The whole story of the tragi-comic election in the South last Fall will soon be before the public. As far as the facts elicited and elucidated by the committee go, they fully confirm the letters of Z. L. W. to The Tribune, published in November last. Few new points will demand attention when the committee

cease their labors. As is well known, it was necessary in South Carolina last Fall to elect a full ticket. There was no opposition on the part of the Republicans to the Democratic nominations for the chief State offices, but the Democrati leaders were resolved on a victory all along the line. Never since the Confederacy died has the Democracy of South Carolina exhibited such vitality. They were determined that the whites should rule, and role alone. They were also determined to carry the election by fraud rather than by force. The resolution of the State Central Committee to exercase fraud was speedily and systematically earried into effect, and the "kiss joke" supplanted the "sixteensnooter." Tissue banots were prepared by the State Democratic Committee and distributed to the county committees. The ballots for Richland County appear to have been printed in Commona; those for the rest the counties were printed in Charleston, at the office of The News and Courier. These bailots, variously known as "cissues," " kiss jokes," and "little Hamptons," are very much alike, differing slightly in length and breadth. The largest is about 214 inches long and 114 inches wide. The print is the finest I have seen in the South, and the paper is of a similar texture to tout which faces engravings in illustrated booss; that is, the print is the smallest, and the paper the dightest, obtainable In addition to the tissue ballots, others of a large "wrap per" size were struck off. Armed with these bailets, th Democratic party went strenuous y to work. It is said on the best authority that not a single Republican manager of election was appointed throughout the State, and the way was thus left clear. The Republican party, confessedly much the stronger of the two, found itself blown to atoms by a new species of political torpedo in vented by the Democratic party. At the present moment I can do no more than refer to

the evidence, additional to the above, given on the frauds in Charleston County. This typical evidence shows beyond a doubt or eavil how the inflited Demecratic vote was obtained. There was no disturbance in the Cuy of Charleston prior to the election. The Demoeratic nominee for Congress was M. P. O'Conner; the Republican nominee was E. W. M. Mackey-both active, shrowd politicians. No minor factions existed. The wonted speeches and demonstrations were made by both parties without interruption. Under Re-publican rule the eight city wards had been cut up into seventeen precincts. Under Democratte rule the number of precincts was reduced to eleven. Those wards in which the consolidation took place were strongly Republican. In the county generally the same policy was pursued, so that in all the poling-places were reduced about one-half. The inconvenience to voters resulting from this ruse may easily be imagined. The black inhabitants of the islands which surround Charleston, and on which the famous sea island cotton is grown, were especially unfortunate. On the morning of the election the plans of the Democrats were revealed. Each polling-place was manned by its Democratic managers, its Democratic cark, its Democratic supervisor and its Democratic 'rallyers." Ostensibly it was the duty of these last gentlemen to "explain" to the Republi-can voter why the Democratic candidates were personalty so superior to the Republican candidates; to discuss with him at length, if necessary, and to challenge, if necessary, his vote on general principles. In many cases, however, misapprehension arose, and it became the painful duty of the "railyers" to insist that might was right. The Republican supervisor had to face this formidable array alone, or, at best, with the assistance of the deputy-marshal. He was forbidden by the managers to employ a cierk to keep his poli-list, and it therefore devolved upon him to register the names of the voters as well as to watch the box. This doubledniy was too onerous of course, but by such objections the Democratic managers, clerk, supervisor and rallyers" attained their end. Hundreds of colored men were challenged on the most frivolous pretences. Grayheaded elders were rejected because they could not prove they were above twenty-one years of age, or beprove they were above twenty-one years of ake, or cause they could not state their year of birth. Younger cause they could not state their year of birth. Younger they were repeated to bring a certificate of birth, or a Demo-be did not credential of respectability, suffered a like fate. Country and city voters whose precincts had been abolished were denied the right to vote, on the ailegation abolished were denied the right to vote, on the ailegation that they were repeaters. This political quarantine was that they were repeaters. This political political political quarantine was that they were repeaters. This political pol or showed the Republican ticket; but was removed from those few who preferred the Democratic tiexes. Meanwhile, profiting by the distractions of the Republican supervisors, the managers glestully stuffed the boxes with the "kiss-jokes." They poked them in with pencils whenever they had a little spare time; they wrapped them in larger ballots; they shoult them into the boxes from ballot which they needlessly challenged at the very mouth of the box; and they squeezed them in to soud, half-rolded chunks and packets. Many of the Republican supervisors saw no "kiss-jokes" till the boxes were opened, aithough they had watened every man drop his ballot at the poll. When the boxes were canvassed at the close of the day, the number of bailots was in almost every instance in excess-largely in excess-of the names on the supervisors' or managers' poll lists. As the managers proceeded, with closed eyes or averted face, to reject the extra ballots, they recklessly drew out the Republican-tickets, but left the "kiss-jokes" undisturbed. At tickets, but left the "kiss-jokes" undisturbed. At many polis the counting was conducted behind barred doors. The ampervisor of the Washington Engine House Precinct stayed till the gas had been three turned off and the candies blown out. Then he heard the significant click of pistols, whereat he took the hint and his leave. The ballot-box in question was reported lost next day, and has not since been seen; probably for the reason that it contained five times as namy Republican ballots as Democratic. On arrival here, the committee subpensed the county commissioners (Democratis) to produce the boxes used at his election, with their contents. The result of the examination, which has not yet been published, is instructive. At the Ningara Engine House 950 Democratic ballots were polied, of which 501 were tissue. At the Marion Engine House 730 Democratic ballots were polied, of which 501 were tissue, At the Marion Engine House 730 Democratic ballots were polied, of the Market Hall save now no contents. These boxes, on the Palmetto Engine House and of the Market Hall save now no contents. These boxes, on the report of the managers, gave a Democratic majority of about 5,000. Remembering that every voter in the county was sworn previous to balloting, it is pertunent to inquire how the cheras contrived to perform this reat of writing. It is still more perfunent to inquire on the shoots that should fill the two boxes to overflowing. Nor was the pollar or a kesplokes" less ambitious in the country than in the city. The examination of the boxes shows the same tacties to have been dopted in every precinct in the county. At Cooper Store, St. James, Goose Cleek, 163 negroes and 124 waites voted. Upon being opened the box contained an excess of 135 milots. This excess consisted entirely of "Riss-jokes," less ambitious in the country than in the city. The examination of the boxes shows the same tacties to have been adopted in every precinct in the county. many polls the counting was conducted behind barred

visor had seen none enter the box. At the Thirty-two Mile House, St. James, Santee, the box when opened was found to contain 890 ballots, or 341 in excess of the poli-list. The managers took away too surplus in the shape of 336 Republican ballots and 5 Democratic! There were 341 "kias-jokes" in the box.

By such underland action the Republican vote was everywhere reduced to a minority. These instances might be continued as infinitum, but enough has been said to expose the peculiar ways of the Democratic party in Charleston City and County. It has been affirmed that the tissue ballots were printed to afford the colored Democratic protection from his sanginger. affirmed that the tissue ballots were printed to afford the colored Democrat protection from his sangularly brothers of the thepublican faith. This plea is treated with scorn by the colored men themselves, and has been ridiculed on the stand by prominent Democrats. The truth is far otherwise. Afraid to resort to extreme violence, the Democratic party resorted to extreme artiface. Under the present home raie, the translution result was inevitable.

THE TELLER COMMITTEE RETURNING. THE LAST DAY IN CHARLESTON-EVIDENCE ON

BOTH SID. S-A CENSUS-TAKER WHO, VERY PRU-DENTLY FOR THE DEMOCRATS, REPUSED TO AP-PEAR.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 29.-The Teller ommittee to-day examined two Republicans from corgetown County, who testified that the vote at the five precincts where the Republicans had a majority was thrown out on account of alleged informalities, and the The remainder of the Republican testimony relates to

Charleston County.

The Democrats put up G. R. Walker to contradict the testimony of R. C. Brown as to the obstruction of voters and other irregularities at Mount Pleasant. S. J. L. Matthews, a wnite Democrat, testified to the

memess of the election and the strength of the colored Democratic vote in the city
Stepher Hayne, a colored witness, estimated that
2,000 colored men voted the Democratic ticket in the

city at the last election. He had been repeatedly threatened and cursed because he was a Democrat. R. Smith, colored, who has been a Democrat since 1872, was positive that over 3,000 colored men in Charleston voted the Democratic ticket at the late election. They

no longer feared that Democratic successes would im-pair their rights, and they increased in number daily. The witness had been hooted by colored Republicans The witness had been hooted by colored Republicans for being a Democrat.

On the Republican side, Frank Johnstone, Republican Supervisor, testified that colored voters were challenged and retused the right to vote in Ward No. 2. G. H. Dantzman testified to the rejection of colored voters, the use of tissue thekets, and fraudulent additions to the poll list in Ward 6. A copy of the poll list was produced, and witness declared that it contained the names of dead men and others who did not vote at the last election. Mayor Sale, of Charleston, who had been summoned to appear and bring with him the cessus of Charleston lately taken and never published, failed or refused to appear.

The committee then adjourned to meet in Washington next Monday.

MR. DAVENPORT'S ARRESTS.

SECOND DAY OF THE INVESTIGATION. LIVELY SCENE OVER THE RETURN OF AN ELEC-TION CERTIFICATE-AMENITIES OF THE OPPOS-

The hearing before the Davenport Committee opened yesterday with a sharp controversy between General Wingate and Commissioner Davenpert. During the examination of the first witness, John A. Foley, a lawyer, who had testified that on the morning of election day he had been summoned by a dispatch from Tainmany Hall to defend voters arrested in his Assembly district, the witness referred to the action of a special deputy marshal. Mr. Davenport objected that the ma shals had not been appointed by him, and therefore, he was not responsible for their acts.

"Whatever may have been the method of appoint ment," retorted Mr. Wingate, " the marshals were your creatures, and under your thamb. Their appearament

Mr. Davenport sprang to his feet and replied hotly That is false, and no one knows it better than you. General Wingate. I never appointed nor dicinted the

condition of the Federal Courts on election day, and the course of procedure followed by Commissioners Davenport and Shields in the cases brought before them. He know nothing of the papers of Simon Cuilem, whom he defended beyond what had been told by him. He had known him for many years, and was sure that he had yoted previous to 1868. Two dispatches were handed to the witness for mentification. "These dispatches." c witness for mentification. "These disputenes," received them."

y whom are line stepolar,

y whom are line stepolar.

never received them."
"By whom are they signed !" asked Mr. Davenport.
"By John Kelly, but I never before saw them. If I had ever received them they would not now be in your possession."
To objections raised against the neimission of the dispatches, Mr. Davenport repiled that it would be proved that the dispatches were found on election day open upon the table at which the witness had been stitling.

"Ah precisely, I suppose, as the cipher dispatches were found on General Butler's table," said Mr. Wincarte.

"General Butler appears able to take care of himself, and I know tent I can."

The dispatches, nearly alike, were addressed to "Joan A. Foley, Commissioner Davenport's office, General Post Office," and were dated 9:16 and 9:25 a.m., November 5, 1878. They directed that write of mabeas

November 5, 1878. They directed that writs of nabous corous be taken out.

Ex-instice Dennis Quinn testified with judicial dignity, speaking with a toreign accent. "Personally," he said, "I was treated by Mr. Davenpor, with the henor to which I was entitled, although hejoccasionally waived me off with a bland sinne. His manner to prisoners was very horsh." The witness was examined at great length in regard to the committee, of which he was a m mber, appointed to confer with Commissioner Davenport.

After some unimportant testimony, Albert Pohl, who had served during the war over four years, was called. He gave his evidence in an earnest mainer and with evident effective. He testified that his certific testimed in 1868, upon alls discharges from the army, had been taken from aim by force by the Supervisor at the place of registration. On the day of election he visited Commissioner Davenport's effice, where he had been told are certificate to date, and the first to regain it had failed.

General Wingate, who held the certificate in his hand, then inquired: "This is your name on the back of this paper!"

s, sir; I wrote it there before it was taken from me by the Sapervisor, in order that I might be sure of it.
"You value this very highly, I prestume !"

"I do, sir."
"Well, Reep it then," saud General Wingate, quickly

"Well, seep it then," said General Wingate, quickly passing him the certificate.

At these words Commissioner Davenport sprang forward to seize the paper.

"No, you don't," said the witness, who had snatched the paper and held it firmy.

Mr Davenport, andressing the committee, said:
"That paper is a part of the records of my office—"but Representative Frye, of the committee, naving risen to his feet, broke in with, "That paper is under the custody of this committee, and the manner in which it has been returned to the witness is an impertinence to the Court."

it has been refurned to the witness is an impertinence to the Court."
General Wingate replied: "It was taken from him by a supervisor, not by an officer of the Court. It the committee decides that the paper was in its care I will ask his return." mitter decides that the paper its return."

Just as General Wingate, turning to the witness, asked for the return of the certificate, a spectator execution in a loud, c car voice: "Keen it; it is four paper and they have no right to take it from you. Let them arrest

A LONG CHASE AFTER A FORGER.

DETECTIVE GOLDEN'S PURSUIT OF THE FORGER CONYNGHAM ABOUND SOUTH AMERICA.

Detective Golden arrived in New-York yes terday, on the steamer City of Para, from Rio Janeiro, with Thomas D. Conyngham, the Witkesbarre forger, for whom search has been made in Europe and South America for nearly three years. Thomas D. Conyngbam, son of Judge Conynguam, of Pennsylvania, was conand with other iron corporations. His two brothers were among the heaviest dealers in the coal district, and the word of any one of the three was considered as

The Second National Bank of Wilkesbarre, in 1876.

good as his bond.

The Second National Bank of Wilkesbarre, in 1876, held notes of the Conynghams to a large amount. August 3 of that year, the attorney for the bank renorted that several of the notes were forgeries. Thomas D. had just effected an assignment of his property, and it was soon learned that he was the forger. His brothers offered to settle the matter. That same afternoon the confessed forger started for New-York, and sailed August 4 on the Pommeranta for Liverpool. His brothers failed to make a satisfactory settlement, and measures were entered upon for the apprehension of the fugitive. Owing to difficulties about extradition between this country and England, nothing could be done in that year; but in 1877 Superintendent Wailing and Captain Kear, to whom the case had been referred, placed it in the hands of Detective Golden.

That officer assumed the responsibility November 10, 1877. In March 1878, a telegram was received from Inspector Littleeldid, of London, saying that the British police were satisfied that Conyngham was not in Great Britain. Detective Golden next heard that the forger was in the employ of Henry Meiggs in South America. Correspondence with personal friends in Peru, and a transmission of the lorger's photograph, elicited the information that he was living in Lima, under the name of H. R. Robinson. The necessary papers were obtained from W. shington, and October 28 Detective Golden sailed on Lima. He arrive at Callao November 15, and went the same night to Lima. He was received by Ruhard Gibbs, the Secretary of Levation, who informed him that his bird had flown. An examination of the shipping offices revealed the fact that "H. R. Robinson." had sailed on spetember 17, and he went the same night to Lima. He was received by Ruhard Cape Horn and tanded in Montevideo. A carful search was for some time without any result. Through the search was for some time without any result for Montevideo. The third day after his arrival found the detective on the steamer Sakkard, bound for the Amer

tyered to betective Golden on board the New-York greamer.

Detective Golden speaks highly of the treatment he received from American and foreign officers throughout his trp. On the homeward voyage the prisoner remained very quiet, and upon his arrival in nort yesterday desired to avoid all conversation with strangers. The steamer was four days overdue, and the counsel and the brother of the prisoner, as well as a representative of the bank, were awaiting her arrival. Conjugnam passed the night in one of the ceils in the Central Office, and will be taken to Witkesbarre to-day.

Washington, Jan. 29.-Master Gustavus C. Hanns is ordered to the Vandalta at Boston. The or ders assigning Surgeon Phomas Hijand to the Lucka wants, and Licatenaut Cofford H. West to the Van wanns, and Incatement Callord H. West to the Van-dalla have been revoked. The former is placed on want-ing orders, and the intier directed to remain enduty at the Navy Yard, New-York. Stephen H. Radford, As-austant Paymasier, has resigned.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A COUNTY TREASURY.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29 .- A determined attempt was made to rob the Gailin County, Oino, Treasury Mon day night last, the thieves effecting an entrance through an unfastened window. They had succeeded in break ing the combination knob of the safe and drilling sev

eral hoies through the door when they were frightened off without accomplishing their object. There was \$50,000 in the safe.

STANLEY MATTHEWS ON CURRENT ISSUES.

A REVIEW OF THE WESTERN PRESIDENTIAL CAN DIDATES-COMMENTS ON RESUMPTION AND THE

REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

Senator Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Monday, where a TRIBUNE reporter called on him to obtain his views on the coming gubernatorial contest in Ohio, and other matters of publie interest. When asked who would be the probable nominee of the Republicans for Governor of Obio, Mr. Matthews replied: "That is a matter I cannot speak of with any degree of certainty, as it will depend much on eircumstances. General Foster has been prominently mentioned in that connection since his defeat for Congress last year, but I do not think he will be nominated, as it is reported that General Beattle, of Columbus, who organized the bolt two years ago against what was called the 'Administration faction,' will form another boit in case Mr. Foster is nominated for Governor. " How about Garfield and Sherman I"

" Garfield world undoubtedly be tendered the nomination if he would accep, but I do not think he would accept it. His services are needed in the House. I do not think Mr. Sherman would accept either, as the

Trea-ury is a better stepping-stone than the Governor

" Whem will the Democrats nominate ?" "They will probably renominate Bishop. He is willing to accept that or almost anything else. Ewing is spoken of, but he doesn't want it."

" Will Obto bring out another Presidential candidate ! " It has the necessary material. Grant, I think, is as strong in Onlo now as he ever was. There is some oppo-stran, led by The Charlmatt Commercial, but he is the choice of the party now in Orlo, as well as throughout the country. I do not totak, nowever, that le will accept the nomination in 1890, if there is any considerable opposition mainfested toward him. He will have to be the almost annations energe of the party. If Grant is not a candidate, and he was the field twe. I tain a General Gui field will be Onlo's choice. He has all the necessary elements to make a popular Pres-denial candidate. His record is good, and he does not altogonize some of the classes and interests that Secre-tary Sherman does. The latter has not the strength of Garlield." drong in Ohio now as he ever was. There is some oppo

tory Sherman does. The latter has not the strength of Garlheld."

"Has not Mr. Blatne a strong support in the West I"
"Yes, I lame he stands exceedancy well. He bass many friends in Onio, and would have received a good-many of hervores in the last convention had Mr. Hayes been out of the way; but I do not think either Blame or Conking is a candinan- for the Presidency."
"Do you re and the enve ces as good for electing a Republican President in 1880?"
"About as good for the Expublicans as the Democrats, and the prespects of both are very uncertain from the present lookout. The prospect for the Republicans would be much better were it not for the historiene strike in the party. That has a had effect."
"Do you think the New-York nominations will be referred by the Scenate!"
"It is impossible for the to state at present what will be the result. The debate may charge the feelings of some of the Scenaters. General M. Thit's commission will not expire until the end of this session, and General Actions's will have wintered before the next regular ses-

will not expire until the end of this session, and Gener Arthur's will have expired before the next regular se siou."
"Who do you think will be the Democratic Presi-

"Who do you think will be the Democratic Fresidential candidate?"

That is more difficult to answer than the question in regard to the Republican nomination. Mr. Thurman seems to be the caoice of the party now. I don't think he could entry Onio. A good Republican would easily defeat him. Penaleton and Ewan are, of course, both Presidential candidates, and Hendricks also. Notwinstanding the attitude of the Ohio Democrats toward Hendricks in the past, I think is case of his nomination he would reserve the party strength. Thiden, undoubtedly, is not one of the provable candidates. The diphers have finished his case."

"Was the explict investigation instituted out of hostility to Tilden!"

No. I think it was brought about by the force of public opinion. The Democrats could no longer shirk the re-

"No, I think it was brought about by the force of public opinion. The Democracis could no longer shirk the responsionity. Any defence that Mr. Hiden can put in, such as that he was not aware of what was going on, will not satisfy the public. There is no doubt that he counteranced the transactions brought to light by the cipher-translations of The Tribune."

"Do you see any signs of a rupture in the Democratic party on the question of Southern claims?"

"They are creating some apparent ill-feeling, but there is no visible signs of any rupture. Such a course is very unlikely."

"Is there are probability of the Republicans carrying any Southern State in 1880?"

"General Grant inight carry some States. There is no telling. At present the prospects are not very encouraging. President Hayes's course toward the South was a matter of right and not of poticy. It is right all the same whether reciprocated by Southern leaders or not. However, it is too soon to tell what effect it may have yet."

not. However, it is too soon to tell what cheek it may have yet,"

"Do you think the success of resumption is permanently assured?"

"I believe that resumption will be a permanent success, but of course it depends a good of all on the fact of the foreign trade balance remaining in our layor, and that will depend perhaps on our establishing new marts of trade. Free ships will not do it as some trink. It can only be done by establishing foreign post routes. Trade will follow when proper postal facilities are furnished. We cannot establish trade with South America when our letters have to be sent there by way of England. We must pay liberally to establish postal lines, not freight lines, and the trade will come, as we have all the elements to bring it here."

morning session the Rev. A. D. Mayo read an essay on

Revivals, True and False," the main parts of which

are subjoured:

The revivalism of Mr. Moody was the only revival that attracted the attention of the Unitarian Church, and the Sankey side of the Moody revival was an almost numixed good. The simple and stirring songs went to the nearts of the people. The peculiarity of this revival was that it came from the lairy, and Mr. Moody was the best representative of the lay element in the Evangelical caurch. It was a revolt from the old formality of the Churca. Mr. Moody himselv was trained in the slums of Chicago and London. He was not a clergyman, out a plain Western man whose experiences had been let loose among the clergy. He came upon the platform with the policiest full of stones to stir up the slumbering clurches and awaken the sleepy deacons and straightfaced parsons. All the defects of his movem at were the detects of the system. The West had come to the front since the war, and Moody was the representative of the new spirit of evangelical renigion in the West. The power of Mr. Moody lay in his p. odificulas erinestness and downrigh sincerity. We brought late to him without feeling that slacerity. He brought late to him without feeling that slacerity. He brought late to him without feeling that slacerity. He brought late religion the same dash and spirit by which business men and bonanza sings and revolutionized the business of the country and almost forced a new system of finance on Congress. Moody planned his campangus with true military accuracy and tact. Horace Greeky said the way to resume specie payments was to resume, and Moody said the way to be a Christian was to go and be a Caristian and not be wating for the church carringes to come along. That was the first secret of Moody's success as a preacher—the close hold he had on the Gospel of Carist. Moody's revival also brought out the social features of relianon in an easy and agreeable way. His faults consisted of vulgarity of filustration and a faulty style of interpreting the Bible. His materialistic explanation of the a one-nient of Christ was gross

hold upon the tenorance and prejudices of the people The old Orthodox Church was so frightened that it welcomed revivals or anything else that would keep its remains together. He thanked God that everything that was done for Christianity accomplished some good, at least. He would never consent to a religion where coming to Jesus Christ" was the end of the matter. In his mind God was and should be first always, but he believed in Christ in His proper place. The Rev. James Freeman Clarko said that Orthodoxy considered religion as a sickness and found a cure, while Unitarianism as-sumed that sickness was not the exception, but the

sumed that sickness was not the exception, but the rule. Other topics were also considered.

At the afternoon session an essay on "Christ's Help to the Religion of the Present" was read by the Rev. Brooke Hereford. The Rev. M. K. schermerhorn, who has preached for the last two Sundays in the Church of the Messiah in this city, presented a report on the condition of that church. The debt, he stated, was \$125,000, and if the Churca of Air Sonis would surrender its claim of \$17,000 against the church, and the denomination at large would raise \$35,000, the people of the church would secure the remander of the amount.

There was a general discussion last evening in reference to the "Mission of L beral Christianity in America." Addresses were made by the Rev. Messis, R. K. Shippen. derenses were made by the Rev. Messrs, R. R. Shippen f. K. Schermerhorn, H. W. Bellows, J. F. Clarke and

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 29 .- Shortly after the susension of the Merchants' and Monanies' Bank, Bank Superintendent Lamb requested that President Vail, of the above bank, Daniel Robinson and C. R. Church, should resign the positions held by them as trustees of the Troy Savings Bank. Messrs. Vail and Church complied, but Mr. Robinson refused to resign, and Mr. Lambbegan proceedings to remove him. The testimony taken is quite voluminous, and the report of the examiner is to the effect that Mr. Robinson has been guitty of such acts as will justify the couris in removing him. The Trop Times says the Bank Examiner's report is damagner.

DAMAGE IN HUDSON-ST. A fire broke out at 8 o'clock last night at

No. 283 Hudson-st. The stock of Pearson & Watson, confectioners, was damaged \$1,000, and that of Abram & Donohae, caspels, on the first floor, \$500. The damage to the building is estimated at \$1,500. Two ladies, both of them a little dall in the

hearing, were in church one day, when the minister had for his text, "Except you repent ye sault all likewise perish." They bistened ratiently enough, but when they got out the one said to the other: "Jenet, wasna you an awin' text the minister had the day!"-Except we pay our rent, we're a' to be putten out o' the parish."

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE

AN IMPORTANT BILL

A MEASURE INSPIRED BY THE WARREN COUNTY DEVELOPMENTS - REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNOR'S NOMINATIONS - TOO MECH TALK IN THE HOUSE. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 29.—The Senate adjourned to-day for the week with a clear caleadar. Mr. Hobart introduced a bill which is pointed by the recent developments in Warren County and the consequent increase of the population of the Penitentiary It pro-vides that any twenty-five freeholders who have paid taxes within one year may make application to the Justice of the Circuit Court of the county for an order requiring any legislative body of the county, town, city or viliage to make a full and satisfactory disclosure of all its financial transactions, provided that the said freeholders make affidavit that they have cause to suspect that such transactions are ill-advised or corrupt. The bill, if it ecomes a law, will provide the remedy that Republic cans in certain Democratic countles of the State bave been seeking for a long time. The frauds in Warren County were unearthed by the accidental election of a Republican to the Board of Freeholders. He was of an inquiring mind and the exposure followed. Mr. Hebart's bill gives twenty-five critizens the opportunity to inves-tigate the rumors that are constantly circulating in counties and cities where one political party has and has had control of affairs. There will be some commo tion in various sections over the bill.

The nominations of Governor McClellan of lay and law judges in the various counties have fallen flat in the Senate. On the face of the matter, the Governor bar been liberal to the Republicans in appointment of the tors claim that the appointment of a lukewarm Repub-lican is less desirable than that of a hot partisan Democrat, and they give him no thanks to the Republicans he has named in Gloucester and Cumberland. They further claim that the appointment of Ludiow McCarter as Common Pieas Judge in Essex County, and of John II. Stewart to the same position in Mercer County, both Democrats, make the judiciary in those counties practically Demoeratic. In view of the fact that the Governor has hitherto expressed himself emphatically in favor of a nonpartisan judiciary, and in view of precedent, his appointments can be hardly considered consistent. The indications point to an adverse report on the the nominations and their rejection by the Republican majority. Senator Beekman (Ind., Dem.) may join hands with the Republicans in this action, on account of his well-known has there is no state House officials. The Republicans are in-ther assisted by an emphatic opposition to Mr. McCarter among the Democrats of Essex Country, with whom the young man has fatted to make himself peputar.

The Assembly this week and to-day ans falled to take

is a world of trouble ahead in disposing of the name one bills for the resulction or abolishment of the fees of the Secretary of State and Gerg in Chancery. Committees of both Houses in previous sessions devoted much time to the question, and the result has been next to nothing. Whether the present Legislature will succeed better is a problem. The facts that Democratic officials are receiving large incomes of that the Republican have small prospects of getting hold of the offices themselves, and that the name are partly devoted to the encouragement of the Democratic party in general, are, however, staring the Republican Legislature in the face, and if the remedial positive is not applied there will be dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS, TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 29 .- In the Senate bills were introduced providing for the summary investiga-

tion of county and municipal expenditures where there

is any suspicion of unlawful or profligate expenditure to require the printing of the law and Chancery reports to b done by contract, and to advertise for the same such contract to last for five years-the profession to be furnished with the reports at \$2.75 per volume, the State to receive 300 copies free, and the printer to give \$10,000 security; a general bill for the formation of gas companies, which makes stockholders hable for the amount of twisted; a supplement extending the benefits of the Act of March 7, 1878, constituting the National Guard, to any private or non-commissioned officer of the National Guard in the emergency of July and Angust 1877, and in case of his death, to his widow or heirs; also a supplement to the net respecting into and taverns, which provides that the court or council shall not grant a license where there is a rememstrance signed by a majority of the legal voters of the city or township, and also inserts the word "minor" in the clause prohibiting the safe of spiritous lignors to certain persons. These bills were severally referred. the State to receive 300 copies free,

success, but of course it depends a good of al on the fact of the following trade balance remaining in our favor, and that will depend perhaps on our establishing new marks of trade. Free ships will not do it as some table. It can only be done by establishing oreign post routes. Trade will follow when proper postal facilities are furnished. We cannot establish trade with South Alm-rical when our letters have to be sent there by way of England. We must pay liberally to establish postal lines, not freignt lines, and the trade will come, as we have all the elements to brink it here."

We find the first there."

UNITARIAN MINISTERS IN CONFERENCE.

THE MOODY REVIVAL DISCUSSED—DEBT ON THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

The Unitarian Conference in the Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn, was continued yesterday, the following clergymen, among others, being in attendance: H. W. Bellows; A. D. Mayo, of Springfield, Mass.; Brooke Hereford, of Chicago; R. R. Shippen, of Boston; James Freeman Clarke, of Boston; S. H. Camp, J. W. Chadwick, and A. P. Putnam, paster of the church. At the menting session the Rev. A. D. Mayo read an essay on "Revivals, True and False," the main parts of which menting session the Rev. A. D. Mayo read an essay on "Revivals, True and False," the main parts of which

re-time than description of the two Houses was held at 11 o'clock this morning, at which George M. Wright was elected State Treasurer for three years, and Charles A. Butta-clected State Director of Railroads and Canais. This is Mr. Wright's second term.

ATTACKING SOURCES OF VICE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE SUP-PRESSION OF VICE-ADDRESSES BY JOSEPH

COOK AND OTHERS.

The fifth annual meeting of the New-York Society for the Suppression of Vice was held last evening in Association Hall. About four hundred gentlemen were present. Samuel Col-gate, president of the society, presided, and called the Rev. Dr. James M. Ludlow prayer. The annual teport was read by the secretary, Anthony Comstock. The difficulties encountered by the agents in the discaarge of their duties were alluded to None of the cases brought before the General Sessions prior to 1878 have been tried, but the cases brought in the United States have received prompt atten ion. The Supreme Court has decided that the law under which acrests are made is constitutional. During the past year there were twenty-three persons brought to trial in the United States Courts, and twenty-five in the State Courts, There were two discharged by committing Magistrates. and four were acquitted by juries on questions of law. The number convicted or pleading gualty was 22; sentenced, 20, and one prisoner escaped. The total number of persons convicted since the foundation of the society was 18t. of whom 168 were sentenced. The number of books of whom 168 were sentenced. The number of noose confiscated during the year was 100,000, obscene pictures 475, and about 1,000,000 circulars. The number of names and addresses in the hands of persons arrested was about 300,000. Brauca societies have been formed in Boston, Cleveland, Louisville and Cateago during the

was about 300,000. Branen societies have seed ouring the year.

When the reading of the report was concluded, President Coignte drew a contrast between the present time and five years ago. "Then," he said, "obscene books could be readily purchased in this city, but to day it is impossible to procure them. Referring the the attacks upon the secretary, he said that the latter's friends had urged him to pay no attention to these reports, and that was the reason why the attacks had not been answered. "We do not," he said, "intend it answer them, but will permit our acts to speak for them selves." A resolution approving the secretary's work was adopted.

The Rev. Joseph Cook was then introduced. He said: "Our daughters are not here. But on the left cheek of the gentieman who has addressed you re-crist to Mr. Co stock) there is a large, honorable scar incurred in their defence. (Applained, After detaining the manuer in which the wound was inflied a added: "It is with men of the type of his assas in the quack dectors, free-lovers and inflieds of the extreme type have now struck hands in demanding the repeat of the righteous Postal Laws of our Nation. The aspendences of the mains has been made the stilletto sheath through which to stabthe youth of our country.

The speaker read a letter from Elizur Wrignl, president of the National Liberal League, in when that got

ness of the mulis has been made the stilleto such through which to stabile youth of our country.

The speaker read a letter from Elizur Wright, president of the National Liberal Leagur, in which that gestleman expressed the opinion that liberity was countered to account of the Postal laws should be employed to suppress the transmission of obsected to the young are chiefly through the Post Office, relative proping would demand the repeal of the only lind of legislation that can prevent it." Referring to Mr. Comstock's visit to Washington in behalf of the measures, he said: "When, your agent went there is measures, he said: "When, your agent went there is found the committee-room filled with men with loaf hair and women with short bar." (Laughier.)

At the committee-room filled with men with loaf their execut pardon of Haywood by Freesdent Hays.

The Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman also addressed the meeting. When he had concluded, Alfred. S. Barnes amounced the presence of Mr. Knizhal, the church debt miser, and sugressed that some plan to foot for ruising the sum necessary to can be put on foot for ruising the sum necessary to can be upon to foot for ruising the sum necessary to can be put on foot for ruising the sum necessary to can be put on foot for ruising the sum necessary to can be put on foot for ruising the sum necessary to can be put on foot for ruising the sum necessary to can be put on foot for ruising the sum necessary to can be put on foot for ruising the sum necessary to can be put on foot for ruising the sum necessary to can be put on foot for ruising the sum necessary to can be put on foot for ruising the sum necessary to can be put on foot for ruising the sum necessary to can be put on foot for ruising the sum necessary to can be put on foot for ruising the sum necessary to can be put on foot for ruising the sum necessary to can be put on foot

ABOLISHING CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 29.-A bill was introduced in the House to-day to aboust capital pos-ishment. It substitutes solitary confinement for life at hard labor for murder in the first degree.